line 10, add –a– before "blister"

Page 6, line 9, change "angel" to –angle–

Page 6, line 12, change "kown" both occurrences to –known–

Page 6, line 12 change "angel" to –angle–

Page 7, line 13 change "fiction" to –friction–

as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1, 4, 5 and 7, add new claims 8-17 and cancel claims 2, 3 and 6 without prejudice as follows:

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MARKED UP VERSION OF ABSTRACT WITH MARKING

TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A low friction fabric constructed of a first layer of woven polyester fibers with an upper and lower woven surface attached to and adjacent a second layer of the same weave of polyester fibers, the second layer having an upper and lower surface. Each of the woven layers comprising a straight yarn in the warp of the weave pattern with the weaves of the layers being oriented at a 90 degree angle to one another.

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MARKED UP VERSION OF SPECIFICATION WITH MARKING TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Page 2, in "BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION":

Separation of layers of skin that led to this destructive process is a result of mechanical forces. In particular, the skin structure can be traumatized by vertical forces, perpendicular to the skin, or by shear forces, in the same plane as the skin, with shear forces being the primary culprit. It is these excessive shear forces that are the primary mechanical cause of various skin pathologies and a contributing factor to the failure of medical treatment modalities such as skin grafts. For many people excessive shear force is the primary cause of blistering during day-to-day activities and during high impact activities that occur in many sports. An interface that is capable of reducing or eliminating shear forces would greatly reduce the potential for formation of blisters, and reduce the risk of subsequent ulcers and infection. This is particularly a problem in many medical conditions where the patient has reduced sensitivity as a result of disease or medical procedure. These patients may be unaware of the formation of such skin lesions or ulcers until they are quite advanced. In fact, the leading cause of non-traumatic amputation of a leg or foot is infection following ulcer formation in diabetic patients with neuropathy. In the US alone, nearly 60,000 ~~amputation~~ amputations are performed annually due to non-healing ulcers, with an annual cost in excess of $2 billion.

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Page 3 in "BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION", delete the two drawings from the specification which are now Figure 1

Likewise, with athletic equipment, such as socks, the problem of blistering after extended periods of activity is well known.[[.]] When an athlete endures high physical stress, the magnitude and frequency of the skin rubbing against the inner surface of a sock or other high-impact area, is increased when compared to normal daily activity. Thus, the blistering caused by such shearing forces is a common ailment of many athletes. The ability of a sock to prevent this blistering has been heretofore limited to different materials and weaves, principally for the purpose of providing cushioning. Providing a sock with reduced shear forces is unknown. The same is true of gloves, points of contact with various padding, and other athletic equipment.

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Page 4, before "SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION", add:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an exploded schematic showing the top of the material with shear force applied thereto with the bottom surface fixed;

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view the fabric of the present invention with the layers placed in orthogonal relationship;

Figure 3 is an enlarged planar schematic view of the fabric of the present invention showing an over four under one pattern weave;

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the shear forces applied in an X side by side and Y front to back relationship with respect to the force collection plate on which testing was undertaken;

Figure 5 is an exploded representation of the two layers of fabric with the weave oriented and attached to form the low friction fabric;

Figure 6 is a graph showing shear reactive force applied across the heel for a period of time with the same fiber under two different alignments;

Figure 7 is a graph showing coefficient of friction for various fiber orientations;

Figure 8 is both an exploded and top plan view of a shoe insert or insole and an exploded bottom plan view of a sock;

and

Figure 9 is a bottom plan view of a bandage using the low friction fabric of the present invention.

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Page 4, "SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION", delete the drawing of the weave which is now Figure 2

Although this is an important breakthrough for all athletic individuals, or those that do a great deal of walking and running, the population which is most likely to benefit from this breakthrough are those with neuropathy. Peripheral sensory neuropathy reduces a person's ability to feel their feet. Consequently, they are not aware when a blister forms, or progresses to the point of ulceration, until blood is observed in a sock or on the floor. These individuals do not have the ability to detect when their skin has been injured. As a result, they continue to carry on with their normal activities until the breakdown of skin is so severe that they are at risk for deep infections.

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Page 6, "DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT"

The present invention provides these advantages by placing two fabric layers at an [[angel]] angle to each other to create a reduced friction cloth. A woven fabric is composed of two yarns, interlocking from two directions. As you look at a piece of cloth, the fibers that are running the length of the cloth are [[know]] known as the warp yarns and the fibers running perpendicular to these are [[know]] known as the weft yarns. The long sides of the fabric are the selvage ends. These finished ends are made by the weft yarns turning around to weave back through the warp.

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Page 7, "DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION", delete Figure 1 which is now Figure 3

Two layers of such a weave fabric are combined to produce the reduced friction cloth. By adjusting the [[angel]] angle at which the layers are related, an increase or decrease of the friction between the layers can be achieved. Tests indicate that a maximum friction is achieved when the weaves are oriented in parallel, and a minimum ~~fiction~~ friction is achieved when the weaves are orthogonal.

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Page 8, "DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION"

~~Test Protocol A~~ Example I:

The cloth was placed between the heel and a Bertec force plate sampling at 120 Hz. The two components of the shear force is separated into an ±X medial to lateral (side to side) and an ±Y anterior posterior (front to back) component with respect to the force collection plate. The positive and negative values only indicate direction of the force with respect to the center of the plate as seen in Figure 4.

Delete the X/Y block Figure which is now Figure 4

Delete the Graph which is now Figure 6

The graph of Figure 6 shows the shear reactive force being applied across the heel for a period of time with the same fiber render two different alignments. Fibers oriented at zero are aligned while those indicated at 90 are orthogonal to each other.

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~~Test Protocol B~~ Example II:

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